The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,967—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 2 8
Second do. 2 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions .. 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

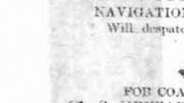
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 1,988 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th November, 1880, calling at Cochin and Madras.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for parcels from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer to Company's steamers, Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 21th, „ and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Including all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 60
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers leavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
AUSTRALIA on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a steerageless on Board.

The steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at Rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Custom House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, Sailing about 16th Nov.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, do. 1st Dec.
S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, do. 15th Dec.
S.S. RYDALL HALL, do. 31st Dec.
S.S. WESTOW HALL, do. 15th Jan.
S.S. SPEKE HALL, do. 29th Jan.

These fine steamers have been specially fitted and adapted in every way for long SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Each Steamer carries a list of information, and any further information can be had on application to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nom.
S.S.	HISPANIA	James Laird	3390	460 about 850 Boys.
S.S.	MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	186 to follow.
S.S.	THESSALIA	L. White	2267	191 do.
S.S.	TAURUS	Geo. H. Read	2229	300 do.
S.S.	BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3069	400 do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B. The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Genoa or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
S. PESHAWUR	2600	600	D. Reynoldson	30th Oct.
— RANGALORE	2312	400	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
S. ARCOT	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3112	536	W. E. Breeze	20th „
S. NIZAM	2721	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MOOLTAN	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	
			R. N. R.	4th Dec.
S. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2293	500	W. R. Jordan	18th „
S. ROSETTA	3590	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi (Venice and Marseilles are conveyed ", rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. F. Cole	5th Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3807	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th „
LOMBARDY	2725	150	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ... Rs. 250
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000
1st Class. 2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) 150 75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do) 150 225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 9th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 30th October, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 27, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near Nanasett's house, the valuable and handsome household and handsome furniture, best plateware, crockery, and glassware, mahogany piano, table ornaments, &c., &c. .....

The property of a gentleman.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Marine Stores, &c., in the P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old and surplus Marine stores, such as old Manilla rope, hawsers, old canvass, bibbs, wheel rope of sizes, ships' side ports and scuttles of sizes, marble baths, life boats, cutters, lead pipe and pigleal, empty paint and oil cans, anchors, old brass and copper tubes and pipes, iron scraps, boiler tubes of various sizes, quantity of wood frame-work of mahogany and teak, old furniture, chairs, broken glass and crockery-ware, and various condemned Marine stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME BLACKWOOD &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 1, Forbes Street, being the property of a gentleman leaving left the presidency, consisting of blackwood furniture, &c., also few iron treasury chest safes. Also by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay (Central Department), a few old clocks. Also by order of the Official Assignee and in Re Veshram Essoo, an insolvent, old benches, table, planks, iron machine frame, glass door cupboard.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th October, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

STILTON CHEESES

arriving per Mail Steamer BOKHARA. Orders now being registered for delivery early in November.

TREACHER and Co., Limited.

NOTICE TO H. M.'s JUSTICES OF THE PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE that a meeting of H. M.'s JUSTICES of the PEACE, resident in the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1880, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of the Honorable Morarjee Gocouldass, C. I. E., deceased.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Office of Clerk to H. M.'s Justices of the Peace; 29th October, 1880.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Bordeaux. .....

this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's registered office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4.30 p.m., for transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Directors made by the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 26th, to Saturday, the 30th October, 1880, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES ..... GEO. NORVILLE AND GEO. CROFTON.
STAGE MANAGERS, J. BURTON AND G. CROFTON.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Company sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday, 19th October, per s. s. Hesperia, and will comprise the following artistes :—

Mrs. Digby de R. Willoughby.	Mr. John Burton.
Miss Edith Wilson.	Mr. Denbigh Newton.
Miss Clara Hutchinson.	Mr. J. Turner.
Miss Emily Blain.	Mr. R. Cowell.
Miss Violet Vivian.	Mr. George Crofton.
Miss Minnie Nordi.	Mr. Frank Stuart.
Mrs. Norville.	Mr. George Norville.
Musical Director	Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
Scenic Artiste	Herr Maurice Freyberger.
Mechanist	Mr. Morton.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.

TO THEATRICAL AMATEURS.

MESSRS. NORVILLE and CROFTON, ... performing the following pieces in INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN :—

UPPER CRUST.
A FOOL AND HIS MONEY
DEARER THAN LIFE.
HESTER'S MYSTERY.
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

AMATEURS wishing to PERFORM any of these pieces should apply at the office, GAIETY THEATRE.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The ITALIAN MAIL-STEAMER MANILA, Captain G. Doddero, will SAIL as above on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1880, at 12 a. m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 10 and 11 a. m.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, on Malabar Hill, lower road, a desirable BUNGALOW situated on the Sea-shore, facing the west. It is lately painted and colour washed, and has a large compound; water laid on. Rent, Rs. 125, including all rates and taxes. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medows Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of the house No. 82 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, now in the occupation of the Cathedral High School. The floors contain spacious HALLS and number of BEDROOMS, lofty and airy. Rent, Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medows street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, a desirable completely-furnished BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill Ridge, facing west, commanding a charming sea-view, known as Mr. Best's house, now in the occupation of Captain Seaton. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Medows Street, Fort. House Agent.

BASEL MISSION, MANGALORE. Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
c/o Medows Street, Fort

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Mail and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be HELD here on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1880, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Budget estimate for 1881.
2. Appointment of Auditors for 1881.
3. Government Letter No. 3122 of 1880, General Department, asking the Corporation to sanction a contribution of Rs. 15,000 a year towards the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, and proposing to deduct that sum from the outstanding balance of the Government Contribution for POLICE EXPENSES DUE for 1881.
Town Councils Resolution thereon, declining to recommend the Corporation to sanction such contribution.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made during October, 1880, and applying for sanction to the writing off of Rs. 304, difference between book value and amount offered for a hand-pump.
5. Sanction to be asked to the sale of a church hand-pump to Messrs. Sir T. Thompson and Co. for Rs. 500.
6. Government Notification No. 3092 of 1880, General Department, appointing Major G. L. H. Merewether, R. E., member of the Municipal Corporation.
7. Government Resolution No. 3125 of 1880, General Department, re-appointing Mr. J. H. Grant, C. S., as Municipal Commissioner.
8. Sanction to be asked to the sale of the premises at Mandvie lately occupied by the Fire Brigade.
9. Sanction to be asked to the sale of surplus stone and earth dug out of the Bhandarwada Reservoir Works.
10. Sanction to be asked to sundry payments, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 11,959-4-6 from surplus cash balance, as recommended by the Town Council, and as per details already submitted to the members of the Corporation.
11. Letter from D. E. Gostling, Esq., stating that he will ask the Commissioner for information on various points connected with the Tulsi-Water supply (as per details already circulated to the Corporation).

By order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation. Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Corporation Office, 29th Oct., 1880.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S
ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,
Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS
AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters ..... Cash Rs. 2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. „ 50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS,
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS,
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS,
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES,
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES,

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES,
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES,
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES,
STRAIGHT EDGES, THE SQUARES,
CURVES SET SQUARES,
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES,
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES,
CLINOMETERS, SEXTANTS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
MAGNETIC COMPASSES,

DUMPY LEVELS,
OPTICAL SQUARES,
CROSS STAFF HEADS,
METALLIC TAPES,
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS,

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans, and Tubes,
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS,
TRACING PAPER AND CLOTH,
PENCILS and CANES, SAUCERS, SLANTS,

OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tubes,
COLOUR BOXES, CANVAS,
PAPER, MILLBOARDS, PANELS,
VARNISHES and HOG HAIR BRUSHES

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS.

Made from thin West of England Broad Cloth, finished with great care and in correct taste, according to present fashion. } Rs. 75 „ 85 „ 90

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Our new system of self-measurement on application.

HOAR & CO., 3, Rampart Row. BOMBAY.

TAILORS SHIRT-MARKERS GENERAL OUT-FITTERS.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

ENGLISH GOODS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1819.

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INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
'66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*English man*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. have much pleasure in informing their constituents that they have JUST RECEIVED their first Shipment of NEW GOODS for the COMING SEASON, which embraces the LATEST FASHIONABLE PARIS NOVELTIES introduced in India.

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, specially selected by their Paris firm from the LEADING HOUSES in Paris.

READY-MADE DRESSES of the latest Paris fashions just received.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and CO.'S DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS, and ALL ORDERS entrusted to them will be PROMPTLY EXECUTED with the greatest care and attention, and in a STYLE unequalled by any other house in India.

MEIFFRE NEVEU and Co. most respectfully solicit an INSPECTION of their FRESH STOCK of PARIS NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
THE
"GLOBE-TROTTERS,"
IN
THEIR SPARKLING, ORIGINAL, MIRTHFUL, MUSICAL MELANGE, ASSISTED AND SUPPORTED
BY
THE WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY FAVORITE,
"KISKEY."

PROGRAMME.

The evening's entertainment will commence with the New and Original German Character Sketch entitled "DIETCHER'S TROUBLES."

DIEDRICH VAN WINKLESTOFFEN ..... A. Wilson Snow.
HEINRICH KRUMMACHER ..... Lulu de Haven.
MEINHEER VAN DUNDERBOOM ..... Lulu de Haven.

ORCHESTRAL SELECTION.

ORIGINAL LOCAL CHARACTER SONG
"THE BOMBAY CHIRAWAN,"
BY
"KISKEY."

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

The evening's entertainment will be concluded by the AMERICAN CHARACTER SKETCH ARTISTS
A. WILSON SNOW & LULU de HAVEN,
In their original Scrio-Burlesque Sketch,
"MY DAUGHTER'S BIRTHDAY."

Jakie, a barber. Louisa Sauer Kraut, with song. Brown, the Tragedian. The great "LULU" with flying trapeze. Picanini, Renowned Violinist.

Kittie, a servant. Viola, a flower-girl. Miss Prettipett...in..." Mail-night on the Bunder." "A Shy Young Girl." Christine Nilson, the Swedish Nightingale.

W. WILMINGTON WADDLES, Esq. ..... Table de Haven, A. W. Snow.
[With Song]. "KISKEY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	.. ..	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	.. ..	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	.. ..	„ 4
Stalls	.. ..	„ 3
Pit	.. ..	„ 2
Back Seats	.. ..	„ 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform half-price to Back Seats.

Box and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Committee Office, SAILORS' HOME, on TUESDAY, November 9th, 1880, at 5-30 p. m.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

October, 29th, 1880.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS.

UNTIL further notice all LETTERS and other matter in connection with the TELEPHONE and its introduction into BRITISH INDIA to be addressed to

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT,
care of
Messrs KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

27th October, 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. BRANKSOME HALL are hereby INFORMED of the steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Cleared or broken packages must be surveyed by the captain or steamer's surveyor before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, October, 1880. Agents.

THE NATIONAL STEAMING AND SAILING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1880, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held on the 23rd instant.

1st. That the capital of the company be increased from five to six lacs of rupees by the issue of 100 new shares of the value of Rs. 1,000 each, in terms as clause 5 of the articles of association.

2nd. That the directors be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell and dispose of the above 100 shares at such time and price (either at premium or discount) when they may deem most expedient, in the interest of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JEHANGEER HORM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

THE telegraphic advices from home this week have generally been of an unexciting character, and our various markets have accordingly ruled very quiet. In import additional quietness is induced by the approach of the Dewali festival, the preparations for which are occupying the attention of dealers to the exclusion of active business. Nor is there much doing in exports. Cotton is maintained at too high a level as compared with home prices to admit of a trade of any extent; and of other produce ready supplies are still light. Under the circumstances Freights are rather quieter, and Sterling Exchange very weak, Council drafts having at last gone under 1s. 8d. per rupee. Money continues abundant, and Government Paper being the favourite medium of employing funds has further advanced ½ to ⅝ per cent., whilst Shares keep very firm.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on 23rd instant showed an increase of 18½ lacs in Deposits, but this was about balanced by an increase in Bills Discounted and a purchase of 12 lacs of Government Paper. For the current week it is quite possible the return may be less favourable owing to withdrawals in anticipation of the holidays, but the general position of the market is as easy as ever, with accommodation offering freely at 2 per cent. per annum, whilst the Bank's nominal minimum is 4 per cent. Yesterday the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round, making their minimum 3 per cent. It is thus very evident we shall have nothing of a strengthening character from that quarter, and as there is no appearance of anything here likely to bring money into demand until exports become active, we must count on the existing state of affairs lasting until after the turn of the year.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another quiet week in Sterling, and a further decline of 3-32d. to 1d. per rupee has been established. Last mail-day after our report was in print, rates gave way 1-32d., but this was partially recovered on Monday, when a steadier [illegible] opened on the basis of 1s. 7 15-16d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 5-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On Tuesday the market was again weak with a fall of 1-32d., and on Wednesday a further fall seemed probable, but a little more firmness was apparent in the afternoon. Thursday morning as usual gave us news of the allotments of Council drafts, but, notwithstanding their having brought the comparatively high average of 1s. 7 15-16d., we again gave way 1-32d. here; and to-day a drop of 1-16d. has taken place, making closing figures—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 13-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 25-32d., 3 months' 1s. 7 29-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 1-16d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 3-32d.; Francs, 3 months' 9 7½ per rupee.

The transactions in ready paper have not been large, nor has there been very much done for future delivery, the disposition at these low rates being if anything more to sell than buy forward. To-day we quote demand Bank Bills for Jan.-Feb. delivery at 1s. 7 15-16d. March 1s. 8d., April-May at 1s. 8 1-32d.; and 3 months' Credits are saleable for Jan. Feb. at 1s. 8 3-16d., and for March April-May at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

Although we are now down to a comparatively [illegible] looking like a strong feeling is yet shown as regards the future, the [illegible] since Government have not only allotted Council drafts at under 1s. 8d., but have shown no signs of reducing the weekly amount in consequence of the decline, one idea that was in favour of 1s. 8d. as a minimum, has been upset; and the fact that Silver seems obtainable in amount at the reduced level is a further source of weakness. It is, however, in the position at the moment that the main cause of the downward tendency is apparent. With 20 lacs of Council drafts weekly, our import trade is too much for our exports, and so long as this continues the case we must look for the value of the Rupee receding. A turn will come as a matter of course, and probably it will have its source in Calcutta, as exports thence will be heavier than with us; but in the meantime they seem quite as weak there as we are here, and no great amount of strength will be derivable from this market until after the new year.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is 3-32 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount; but the latter figure is purely nominal.

On China, we quote for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight bills on London is 3s. 9¼d., and from Shanghai 5s. 2¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Owing to the ease in money and the difficulty that the Exchange Banks find in obtaining trade bills against their somewhat liberal sales of their own paper, there has been quite a run on Government Securities this week, and a large business has been done at steadily advancing rates. Closing quotations are for Fours Rs. 97, and for Fours-and-a-half Rs. 105 9-16 to ⅝. Even at these enhanced figures it is difficult to find sellers of any large amounts, as a [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] per cent. [illegible] market, and we have consequently had a limited amount to work with. For the time of year prices have no doubt run up to a comparatively high level, but as we have had occasion to point out lately there is still room in the existing state of affairs for a further rise. The Banks with whom the bulk of the surplus cash now lies cannot touch joint-stock shares, and there is almost no other means of investment open to them, until export business becomes more active.

SHARES.—As a rule, the market has been very firm, and in the majority of cases rates have gone in favour of holders. In *Bank* shares the only movement is an advance of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombay, which now stand at Rs. 711½. Agras we still quote at Rs. 132 and Nationals at Rs. 106. In *Land* Companies we have merely to quote an advance of Rs. 15 in Colaba. *Press* shares as a rule are firm. We quote an improvement during the week of Rs. 85 in Akbar, Rs. 75 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 40 in Dhollera Press Ginning, Rs. 27 in Albert, Rs. 20 in East India, Rs. 9 in in Broach Cotton, and Rs. 5 in New Indian. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares keep very firm at in most cases hardening rates, and one price show a rise of Rs. 125 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 120 in Sassoon, Rs. 85 in Bhowniggur Mills, Rs. 50 in Alliance, Rs. 35 in National, Rs. 20 in Empress and Khandeish, Rs. 10 in Coorla, and Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 90 in Bombay Saw Mills, and Rs. 7½ per share in Kurrachee Landing and Shipping.

PIECE-GOODS.—With the approach of the Dewali, the dealers are as usual occupied in closing their accounts and decorating their places of business, and there is consequently a considerable contraction in current transactions, both from first and second hands. In the bazaar the clearances for the week are only estimated at about 1,800 to 2,000 packages of all kinds and from first hands, both on the spot and to arrive we should say about half of that quantity. On the spot, prices, with very few exceptions, have undergone no change, but the tendency is slightly easier, and to arrive, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, indents have been put through at rather lower figures. Altogether there is a weaker feeling about, and unless the demand comes out much stronger with the Dewali, it almost seems as if supplies after all were likely to prove too much for holders and force them to give way in values. The decline in exchange [illegible] to a certain extent in favour of higher [illegible] as increasing the cost of laying down goods as present; but after all it works two ways, and we question whether in the long run it is not in reality an adverse feature through the depression caused in Manchester.

Local Goods have also been in but limited request, the clearances for the week being about 1,400 bales at an average of As. 8¾ to As. 8¾ per lb.

TWIST.—An extremely slow demand has prevailed for English Yarns, and neither on the spot nor to arrive has there been any business of importance doing. Stocks are heavy, and we reduce prices of [illegible] on Ass'd per lb. For *Local* Yarns only a moderate enquiry has been experienced, resulting in sales of about 1,500 packages at As. 7¾ to As. 7¾ per lb. The China market is reported quiet but steady.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Transactions have been limited, but prices are unchanged and sellers very firm. Of *Yellow Metal* the same may be said. A small business is passing at previous prices. *Iron*.—With the exception of a recovery of Re. 1 in Swedish Bars, there is no change to note. Stocks are large, and the market as a general rule very dull.

COALS.—There has been considerable pressure to sell Cardiff and Davison's to arrive by steamer, and a large business has been done in these descriptions at Rs. 17 down to Rs. 16-8 per ton alongside. In other qualities we have not heard of anything being done, and prices are quite nominal at about As. 8 per ton under first cost at home.

COTTON.—During the early part of the week easier advices from Liverpool induced a downward tendency, and in some cases prices receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but within the past two days a steadier feeling has again been apparent, and so far as old Cotton goes, we are now about last week's level. Prices for new Cotton future delivery are somewhat but irregular, Broach being Rs. 4 and Omra Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower, while Hinganghaut is Re. 1 per candy higher.

The actual transactions since last mail left have been about 2,000 bales, comprising only some 1,000 to 1,200 bales for export. The latter is entirely made up of old Cotton, chiefly Dhollera, at Rs. 193 to Rs. 195 for Good Fair and Rs. 190 to Rs. 202 for Fully Good Fair. Of new Cotton prices seem too high to admit of business with Europe; in fact, we hear of offers being made on the Continent which show a loss of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy on to-day's quotations.

Regarding the growing crop there is not much to add to previous reports, but what there is, is favourable. In the districts rains are reported from several quarters, but wherever this is the case, the plants are said to have been benefited. On the whole, an out-turn equal to last season seems now generally anticipated, although, of course, a good deal still depends on the weather in regard to Broach and Dhollera.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date give the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the Week	6,638	6,274	2,181
Since 1st September	30,389	54,104	25,125
Since 1st January	1,091,827	820,174	8,81,536

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 4,962 bales, making a total of 877,564 bales since 1st January, against 615,904 bales for the same time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Oomras (Nominal)	Rs. 211 to 215	7 16d.
" F.G.F. do.	204	5d.
" G.F. do.	197 to 200	5 3-32d.
" Good Dhollera (Nominal)	208 to 210	5 11-32d.
" F.G.F. do.	200 to 205	5 3-32d.
" Do. do. Dec. delivery	192 to 195	5 3-32d.
" G.F. do. Ready	194	5d.
" G.F. Comras	183 to 184	4 25-32d.
" F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar	200 to 205	5 3-32d.
New Akola (March delivery)	210 to 215	11 16d.
" Good Omra do.	216 to 219	5 29-32d.
" G.F. do.	211 to 214	5d.
" Good Hinganghaut, Feb. delivery	233 to 241	
" Good M. G. Broach, March do.	229 to 229	5 29-32d.
" F.G.F. Dhollera, May delivery	202 to 205	5 3-32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—Quieter advices from home led to a weaker feeling in the early part of the week, and rates receded to Rs. 6-8 for April-May delivery and Rs. 6-14 for ready, but these figures brought out buyers and a fair extent of business has been done latterly up to Rs. 6-9 and Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt. respectively. For *Rapeseed* a better enquiry has prevailed, and purchases of New Guzerat for April-May are reported at Rs. 5-14 per cwt. *Gingelly* is quiet at Rs. 42 to Rs. 42½ for White, Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41 for Brown, and Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 for Red.

WHEAT is still in demand, notwithstanding quieter advices from home, but owing to the absence of cheap freight, the price has receded to Rs. 32 per candy for Soft White.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-2-6
Napoleons	"	9 2 0
Mexican Dollars	"	2 2 4
Spanish Pillar Pieces	"	2 3 1
Bar Silver, 5 to 5		
[illegible]		
[illegible] English, 100 touch	"	15 4 9
Australian	"	15 6 6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	15 4 9
Pekin Gold Bars	"	15 4 9

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 23rd Oct. 1880.

	Open 1,268 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		1,10,257	0	0
Merchandise		2,76,912	0	0
Telegraph		1,266	0	0
	Total Rs.	4,18,435	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268 miles	Total Rs.	4,14,199	10	7
Increase		4,235	5	5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Maharaja, 1,046 tons, Captain J. Bathock, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Patrick Stewart will sail from Kurrachee on the 31st instant at 5 p.m. with invalides and detachment, Mountain Battery, for Poona.

The brig Flor de Due, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Diu with an original cargo to be carried in the same bottom and six deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong 1,139 tons, Captain G. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for China, with extra China Mail, and a general cargo and 466 chests opium.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain J. A. Mackerness, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Frumes Greathead, Mrs. W. Winchler and infant and 100 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,320 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Spilsbl, Dr. W. J. Hastings, His Highness Baba Saheb Sir Deshai, Mr. R. W. Pitamber, Mr. B. S. Gangjee, Mr. C. F. G. Lester, Mr. Lopes, one invalid, 2-46th Foot, five second class, and 153 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
29	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
29	Geelong (s)	Atkinson	China.
	Maharaja (s)	Bullock	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Calcutta, Mackerness, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

Brig Flor de Due, Nacoda, to Diu.

The Steamer Hansuma, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

25 Cathedon (s)	Hall	Tannion, Sept. 28.
Mercedes (s)	Peace	Ravveyah, Oct. 1.
26 Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 25.—Steamer Sindhana. Ships Euphrates and Ben Rhydding. Barque Alnwick Castle.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
27 Manora (s)		Calcutta.
Khandalla (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FROM LONDON.

Surat (s)—4 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 2 cases printed books, Cooper and Co; 4 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.

Lismore (s)—1 quarter cask rum, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

Cicero (s)—3,471 plates spelter, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—388 packages papers and 8 cases soap, M. Mondolfo and Co; 26 bales printing paper, Sigg, Sulzer and Co; 7 cases glassware, Hassum Ahmed; 229 cases papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Surat (s)—73 cases fresh fruits, M. Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 29.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s)—34 bundles elephant teeth, Surriff Durveshi; 29 cases olibanum, Huzubaily Ally Ruza; 3 boxes silver. (Rs. 21,800), The National Bank.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Peshawar (s)—1 case shawls, Hajee Zanal Abedeen; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 1,000), Cumroodin Nuzmoodin.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore (s)—200 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore (s),—50 bags pepper, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—183 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 40 cwts bar soap, R. J. Saloman.

Vorwaerts (s)—42 cwts red raisin, Abdool C. Sallaybhoy; 20 bales twist, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s)—64 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 14 chests opium, Guneshdass Huldowdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Thatcher, Col., 11th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Thatcher, Lieut., 29th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Baroda.

OCTOBER 28th:

Cook-Collis, Lieut., Corps of Guide, on leave, from Mardan.

Battye, Captain, Corps of Guide, on leave, from Mardan.

[illegible] 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Delum.

[illegible] 20.

Rowland, Lieut.-Col. Comst. Dept., on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

Kennedy, Major, Dy. Asst. Qrmr. Genl., on sick leave, from Afghanistan.

Fenn, Surg., on sick leave, from Afghanistan.

[illegible] 28th Regt., on sick leave, from Madras.

Rowe, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Lucknow.

Macpherson, Bgdr.-Genl., S. C., on sick leave, from Ahmednd.

Barrow, Col. S. C., on retirement, from Lucknow.

White, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Madras.

Phillip, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Bareilly.

Wardrop, Lieut.-Col., officiating Adjt. Genl., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 29.

Townsend, Major, R. A., to rejoin, to Neemuch.

Young, Captain, 39th Regt., to rejoin, to Rawal Pindee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 29th October, 1880.

1. There will be no parade this evening, in lieu of which the Regiment will fall in at 4-45 on Monday evening, the 1st November, at the Town Hall for a march out. That day being a public holiday, and also this being the first Commanding Officer's parade for the season, the Commandant hopes that every member of the corps will do his utmost to attend.

2. Members who have not yet obtained their rifles from Head-quarters are requested to do so before noon on Monday, the 1st, to enable them to attend the evening parade on that day.

3. White uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn at the march out on Monday.

4. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 1240 W. R. Grove, C Company.
" 1243 R. H. Littlewood, D Company.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th October, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·981
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloud; sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·1
General Direction of Wind	N. NNE. NE. NW. WNW., W. WNW. NW. NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	361

From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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"IMPARTIAL," "A. M. D.," "ANOTHER," and "C. M. SHROFF" held over for want of space.

MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to THE BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible] PAYABLE to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS leaves India to-day, carrying with him the respect and hearty goodwill of us all. He goes home, still in the prime of life, one of the two British generals who have not only an established reputation, but an assured future, full of great possibilities. General Roberts has been lucky in so far as he has had splendid opportunities of distinguishing himself, but he owes his present eminence to the energy, the ability, and the tact with which he seized those opportunities, and always rising to the occasion, conferred great services on the country, while making his name famous. His deeds are so recent, and so familiar to the whole Empire, that it is not necessary to recite them. The rapid and irresistible movement on Kabul last year, and the magnificent march from Kabul to Kandahar in August, followed without pause or hesitation by the attack on the enemy's entrenched position at Mazra, and the capture of his guns, show that British generals have not forgotten the tradition of victory, and that they and the men they lead are worthy of their fathers. General Roberts possesses the rare art of making himself implicitly obeyed while he wins the affection of those who serve under him. His influence over officers and men is very exceptional, and the confidence which they all feel in him doubles their strength and his own. The officers who marched under his colors to the relief of Kandahar speak of him with a sort of enthusiasm which is pleasant to witness because so seldom seen. They would one and all gladly serve under him again. No doubt there are on the rolls of the English Army "five hundred good as he," but, as in the case of the brave Earl Percy, his worth has been proved, while that of others has yet to be manifested. All honour, then, to General Roberts, who to-day leaves our shores for a brief but well-earned rest after two years of incessant and anxious labours, which were not the less wearing because so fruitful of glory.

"WHY KEEP INDIA?" is the title of an article in the *Contemporary Review* of this month, an article which for wild statements, gross inaccuracies, incorrect conclusions, and false reasoning could hardly be equalled. If there be a party in England anxious to sever its connection with this country, its members have made a poor choice of an advocate in Mr. Grant Allen. Nor is there anything in the style or the general character of the article to redeem it. The meaning of common English words is apparently unknown to the author, as he writes of an "unproven axiom," as if an axiom were not that which needs no proof. But words are of but little moment compared with his account of the acts for which the English connection with India is responsible. It is no longer a question of whether the former gets an indirect advantage from the latter, but India is positively a curse to the ruling country. According to this writer, India is responsible for the retention of Malta and Gibraltar, and for all England's interests in the Mediterranean. "The indirect consequences of our tenure of India are even greater and more far-reaching than the direct consequences. In the first place, there is the road to India itself—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Aden, the Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean squadron, and all the rest of it." She is also responsible for the English navy. "To the army and navy India is highly important: for it is, indeed, to a large extent, the *raison d'etre* of our army and navy." India is responsible for the standing army of England. "Moreover, it is obvious [illegible] necessity of sending constant relays of soldiers to [illegible] enough to keep a larger standing army elsewhere than would otherwise be needed;" the truth being that the European army, which India maintains at her own expense, relieves England of the necessity of maintaining at home so large a standing army as would otherwise be necessary. India, too, is the cause of England's being mixed up in Continental affairs, for "what interests we could have in the councils of Europe if we had not India, it is hard to see." But this is not all. England has, according to this writer, paid the cost of all the Indian wars, and the idea prevalent in India, that we have paid not only the expense of our own wars, but also others such as the Persian and Chinese wars, which England ought to have borne, appears to be erroneous. "The loss entailed on us in money and in lives is so obvious that one need hardly dwell upon it otherwise than by the briefest hints. To go no farther back than the memory of the present generation, we have had, of wars waged in India itself, the conquest of the Punjab, the war with the Ameers of Sind, the great Mutiny, and the present Afghan war. How many millions of money and how many thousands of lives these struggles have cost us, it would be hard to say." We should have been surprised to see such an entirely groundless statement in an ultra-radical newspaper at home by an anonymous writer; but when it appears in a periodical of hitherto high-standing, and over the writer's own name, it shows a recklessness of writing, a want of commonest attention to facts on the part of those who must know the truth that is not at all in keeping with the reputation of that magazine. In the course of his article the writer refers to "the comparatively ignorant and unintelligent men who never really look at any public question closely," but it would be difficult to conceive a more prominent instance of wilful ignorance and apparent want of intelligence than that exhibited by this writer in the above statement, the truth being that India herself has borne the whole expense, not only of the wars mentioned above, but also of the Persian and Chinese wars, and was even compelled to pay for her own troops engaged in the Abyssinian war, a quarrel with which she had nothing whatever to do. Finally, the writer sums up as follows:—"To sum up the three main material disadvantages of our position in India, it causes us to expend large sums of money and many useful lives on perpetual wars in Asia itself: it compels us to engage in diplomatic quarrels, and often in actual hostilities in Europe; and it probably weakens our military strength by preventing concentration."

Not less amusing are the grounds given by this writer for keeping India. "What does India give us in return for the millions thus directly or indirectly lavished upon her?" The advocates for retaining India, he says, urge "two just claims." "The first and best claim is that of our cotton trade. * * * The only persons in England, outside the official and military class, who are interested in keeping India, are the Manchester manufacturers and operatives." Against this claim, however, he urges—"If India were given up to a self-governing body, or surrendered to its own chaos of native princes, Hindu, Sikh, and Mahomedan, there is no reason why they should cease to be customers for our piece-goods, as before. * * * If Russia walked in at the empty gate, and took India, it does not necessarily follow that she would exclude all our manufactures. Moreover, in the second place, we do not know how long we can keep the cotton trade even if we keep India. * * * If the mill-system continues to develop, in fifteen or twenty years our export trade in piece-goods for India will have slowly and gradually died out altogether." Finally, the writer suggests that the Manchester argument could be disposed of "if we were to make the operatives and manufacturers a free present of the five millions (the estimated profit they make) to enable them to live like gentlemen." We were not aware that [illegible] Manchester operatives men;" but the idea of making a payment from the English treasury of five millions a year for the privilege of giving an Indian [illegible] the charm of novelty. The second reason for retaining India is disposed of more summarily. "India supplies us with an outlet for several hundred of our young men annually. * * * The advantage thus conferred is conferred clearly not upon the nation, but upon a single class." Finally, "It costs us more to keep the country than we all make out of it put together. And those who benefit are the rich only, while those who pay are the community as a whole." We confess that we were under the impression that since the introduction of the competitive examination all classes of Englishmen shared in the advantages, if there were any, of the Indian connection. And yet, according to this writer, all who come out to India are the sons of rich men! But not only this—they all go back rich. He states: "An Englishman who goes to India always returns in the end, full of years, wealth, and honours, to spend his latter days in England." This would be certainly a happy state of things, but we fear that it is not fully borne out by facts.

The writer having disposed of the material benefits derived from the possession of India comes to the moral ones. "But India and the Indian people? What is to become of them? Have we not duties towards them? * * * To leave India to its fate would certainly be hard: a period of anarchy would supervene; and there can be but little doubt that Russia would necessarily step in at last to take up the disintegrated Empire that we had left. What, then, ought we to do in this dilemma?" Now one would think the writer was coming to something practical; that whatever mistakes he had made about paying the cost of Indian wars, however he may have misunderstood the financial position of nine-tenths of Englishmen returning home, he would now deal with the practical question of what under present circumstances can be done. But no. He tells us: "The problem is not one of [illegible] at all. It is not even on the high-road of becoming [illegible] practical politics. It is simply in that embryonic condition where public opinion must be stirred by tentatively approaching the question, and by constantly hammering away at it for years." Just how one is to "hammer away" at an [illegible] it is difficult to conceive. And the writer excuses himself from even suggesting anything practical by stating—"The part of the political theorist is merely to point out ends; the means and modes by which they may be attained are matters to be fought over long after, clause by clause, amongst practical politicians." The theorist is, however, apparently entitled to ignore the facts of the past, or to twist and distort them at his good pleasure. There is only one practical suggestion made by this political theorist in relation to the subject—a suggestion not quite in harmony with the views of most Englishmen as we understand them. It is this: "Perhaps Russia may really be better fitted, with her rough and ready ways, for dealing with inferior races than we are. * * * Whether Russia gets India or not, we at least may be glad whenever we get out of it." And then he takes a moral tone, and ends with the following canting phrase: "But the mass of Christian and hard-working Englishmen are convinced, after their unromantic fashion, that it is a nobler thing to eat one's own bread by one's own toil, and to labour for the comfort, the beautifying, and the ennobling of the world, than to massacre naked Zulus and unoffending Afghans, or to rob starving Bengali peasants, without a political voice, of their hard-earned salt in order to pay the expenses of a showy and meaningless Imperial policy." If any one of our readers be curious as to how many errors of fact and of thought can be condensed into twelve pages of a magazine, we commend to his attention this article in the *Contemporary* entitled, "Why keep India?"

WE have received details respecting the withdrawal of the detachments guarding the Sibi-Hurnai section of the Kandahar Railway works, and it is but right to admit at once that we were in error in stating that the infantry engaged on that occasion belonged to the Madras Army. The detachments belonged to the 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. When the order for abandoning that strip of the railway works was received, some five or six thousand labourers were employed thereon, and small detachments of the 23rd Regiment and a few cavalry guarded the posts which protected them. As soon as it became known that the works were to be abandoned [illegible] the military called in, a panic took place amongst the labourers, and some three thousand of them poured into Sibi, where there was great difficulty in finding the means of feeding them and sending them South. At Sprentangi, a station just south of Hurnai, there was a detachment of 75 men, which, when reinforced by a detachment from the next station, mustered about 100 men. This body was under Lieutenant Tobin, who was badly wounded. To Sprentangi about 1,800 coolies came rushing in from Hurnai and beyond, and when the retreat to Sibi began this crowd of frightened labourers proved a great embarrassment. The line of retreat lay along a narrow valley with cliffs on either side; the ground was nearly all shingle, with a river running zig-zag through it, entailing the crossing of fords some fifteen times before getting to Sibi. The flight of the three thousand labourers down the pass to Sibi had already set the Marris in motion, eager for loot. There was a lakh and-a-half of treasure at Sprentangi, and that, of course, it was advisable to save. Now at a place called Sungur, some thirty miles to the westward of a point midway between Sibi and Sprentangi, there was a detachment of 100 of the same regiment and 18 sabres, under Major Gatacre, guarding five thousand bullocks on the grazing land in that part. Major Gatacre had to take the cattle back to Sibi, and he succeeded in doing so, though with great difficulty. When he had got 27 miles on his way with the infantry, word was sent that the cavalry detachment had been attacked in his rear, and cut up. He returned suddenly, and attacking the Marris, pushed them severely, burning a village and recovering the horses that had been lost. He fought his way then to Sibi with his convoy, which was not, however, as unruly as if it had been composed of panic-stricken men. From Sibi he telegraphed to Sprentangi, asking whether he should march there to assist [illegible] commander, allowed to sleep. This is a mistake. In [illegible] ce, it would be impossible to prevent the [illegible] sleeping; in the second place, if the re[illegible] could be carried out, the men would be [illegible] nothing the next day.

Now for a few words about the fortifications of the route. The Germans have concentrated all their efforts on making, by means of detached forts, enormous and very strong entrenched camps of Strasburg and Metz. The *enceinte* of each place, [illegible] strong, is almost ignored, and little pains are taken to keep them in good repair. The French have [illegible] the same system. They even go further, and permit the *enceinte* of these fortresses to fall into absolute disrepair, and rely on a chain of detached forts, of which the town is only the geographical centre. Indeed, they have numerous detached forts far from any town or even large village. From Verdun down to Belfort there is a chain of entrenched camps, formed by a line of detached forts with wide intervals. The chief of these entrenched camps are Verdun, Toul, Belfort, and a vast plateau between Toul and Nancy, called the Foret de l'Heye. In my next I shall go into details and send you a dorble letter, and make up for the one which owing to my stay on the Continent I have unavoidably missed.

MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

MY friend, Mrs. Simkin, was confiding to me a day or two ago her anxiety in respect to her husband's prospects in the service. "You see, Mr. Sub," she said, "Fred was in the artillery, which he left to go into the Staff Corps, and then got an appointment in the police. This was very nice at first, but then Fred is getting on, and will soon be a lieutenant colonel, and then it won't pay him to stay in the police; and, of course," continued the good lady artlessly, "what one looks to in an appointment is the pay." "Of course, my dear Mrs. Simkin," I said [illegible] pay is everything." "Exactly so," she went on, "the police leads to nothing; and when my husband is a lieutenant colonel I fear he will have to go to a native regiment as commandant or second in com[illegible] very sad during the [illegible] very sad. It is a sad [illegible], sympathetically; and seeing that the dreadful prospect of poor Fred being one day commandant of a native regiment was making Mrs. Simkin quite depressed, I hastened to change the subject.

* * *

A CELEBRATED divine once wrote a book called "Aids to Reflection," which, I am told, was a great success. Had the celebrated divine consulted me about his book, I would have told him that the finest aids to reflection in the world are a brandy and soda (not too weak) and a cheroot. And it was with these pleasant helps to thought that I mused, before I turned in to bed that night, on Mrs. Simkin's remarks. "Poor Fred," I thought; "also poor regiment to which Fred goes; also poor Native Army, whose battalions are largely officered by men pitchforked into them at haphazard, like poor Fred. What can they care for their men or their men for them? How many men are there who, like poor Fred, carefully avoid all military duty until they are senior enough to get a good appointment in a native regiment, which they greedily snatch at? And why? Because it pays. Truly, Mrs. Simkin, my friend, you are right: all one looks to is pay, and the only Devil is an empty purse." I don't know how long I might not have gone on indulging in improving sentiments of this sort, but my cheroot went out, I found my peg was done, and the word "pay" reminded me that I had only a balance of ten rupees to receive on pay-day, and that my servants were two months in arrears, and my butler had a long bill against me. So I went to bed, and fell fast asleep at once.

* * *

IT is good to know what other people think of us, and I extract the following neat sentence from a paper called the *Englishman*, which is published in Calcutta, but is not, I believe, the organ started by Dr. Kenealy. "It is very difficult," says this valiant Ditcher, "to resist the conclusion that the Bombay Army as a whole is composed of material quite unequal to the exigencies of active service, and that the sooner it is either throughly sifted and reorganized or entirely broken up and replaced by sterner stuff, the better it will be for the safety of the Empire. Break up the Bombay Army! Good Heavens, what would Mrs. Simkin say, and what would they do with the many poor Freds who are fast outgrowing their staff appointments! Perish the idea!

* * *

THE old story about Sir Charles Napier runs that when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India he left England in such a hurry that his travelling-kit consisted merely of a shirt and tooth-brush, the latter of which he left in the train at

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REPORT.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.
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THE KURDS.

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POLICY IN THE EAST.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.
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On the 7th of July, 1876, a resolution was passed in the Financial Department, directing that as a rule the vessels of the B. I. S. Navigation Company should alone be employed for the conveyance of Government stores by steam vessels from port to port in India, otherwise than by a Government vessel. It has been found lately that this was by no means a profitable arrangement for Government whatever it might be for the company; so accordingly, the *Englishman* tells us, in August last, the Government addressed the agents of the company in Calcutta, pointing out that the rates charged by the company were considerably in excess of the prevailing market rates of freight, and stating that if the company was willing to charge, with retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1880, current market rates of freight for the conveyance of Government stores in supersession of the special rates entered in the contract, the Governor General in Council would leave the existing orders to their operation. To this the agents have agreed, and the company will have in consequence to refund all excess over the market rates from the 1st of January last.

THE appointment of General Sir Alexander Taylor, K. C. B., to be President of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the *Pioneer* considers, is one upon which the India Office may justly be congratulated. When Sir Alexander Taylor, not long ago, retired from the service, it was commonly felt by his brother officers and those who had served with him in the Mutiny that neither his services nor his abilities had been sufficiently recognized, and General Taylor's contemporaries will probably be agreed in thinking that he should long ago have held some one or other of the highest military posts in this country. It is something to find, however, that, in a different capacity, his claims to employment, even at this late hour, have not been disregarded. On other grounds, too, the appointment commends itself. The Engineering College has recently reached a stage when its success may depend, in some measure at least, upon the support of the outside public, and therefore, if it is not to go the way of other Indian colleges, any reputation which it may have attained, both professionally and otherwise as a desirable place of education needs to be maintained; and no better the selection of so distinguished and able an officer as Sir Alexander Taylor to be its President.

THE *Englishman* mentions an instance of extraordinary treatment of a body of gentlemen by an official. "Colonel Crasster, R. E., was lately expected at Masuri to discuss with the promoters of the Dun Railway certain of the proposed terms of concession. We now hear that that officer arrived at Masuri on the 15th instant, but finding that Mr. Ross, the Superintendent of the Dun and Chairman of the Railway Committee, was absent in Chakrata on duty, went down-hill again on the 17th idem, before any other member of the Provisional Committee even knew of his arrival. He had, it is true, written to Mr. Ross to announce his approach, but the notice he gave was altogether insufficient. He might, however, have seen other members of the committee discussed the scheme with them, if he could not wait for Mr. Ross's return. The promoters of the Dun Railway are naturally very indignant at the way in which they have been treated by the representative of the local Government, if not by the Government itself. Early in August they were informed that Colonel Crasster had been deputed to the Dun to discuss with them such of the terms of concession asked for as related to the use of the existing roads and the proposed subsidy to be met from savings in the maintenance of them, and they have ever since been awaiting patiently the visit of that officer. Not having received any communication whatever from him, the Committee, after the lapse of about two months, ventured to write to him and enquire when he might be expected to come, having in the meanwhile seen that he was gazetted for two years' furlough, and was selling off his property. And when at last the great man comes, at a day's notice, he goes away again without having had communication with a soul on the subject he was ordered by Government to discuss. Really, unless his visit has been delayed, and thus hurried with the knowledge and approval of Government, we should conclude that this Royal Engineer is as much out of hand as were the Bombay Cavalry during the late battle."

AN American paper, the *Zion's Herald*, of Boston, says :—"The son of an Indian Brahmin—a small, intelligent, bright-eyed young man—bearing the name of Puran, was introduced to the Preachers' Meeting. His father, a man of wealth, sent him to this country (America) to be educated, so that he would be better prepared to answer the missionaries. But he has been happily converted. He wrote of the blessed fact to his father, who at once disinherited him. He proposes to study now for the ministry, if he can obtain assistance. He wishes to avail himself of the opportunities of our Theological School."

THE *United Service Gazette* suggests that Brigadier Brooke having met his death whilst endeavouring to save the life of a brother and subordinate officer, a memorial to him, affording his

SAYS "T. T." in *Truth* :—Although it has been asserted that the Earl of Beaconsfield is only revising his former literary productions, and is not writing a new novel, I believe he is doing both. The title of a new novel is, I hear, "Endymion". An *édition de luxe* of his former works is to be published next year, and will include, for the first time, the famous "Letters of Runnymede."

THE Newtown (Wales) local board is evidently a sceptical body. Some of its members recently complained that their speeches were not accurately reported, and in consequence they had the reporters brought before them, and solemnly examined them. The reporters stuck to the accuracy of their renderings, but the Newtowners were still doubtful, and asked by what means the reporters took their notes. The reporters accordingly showed them their notes, which were of the way in which shorthand was written, which greatly astounded the members of the board. They looked at the little curves and dots, and dashes and strokes with the amazement of a savage on first handling a gun; and when they had satisfied their curiosity, they gave it as their unanimous opinion that it was absurd to pretend that it was possible to take down a speech by such means as that.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJA OF RUTLAM.

HIS HIGHNESS RUNJEETSINGJEE, the Raja of Rutlam, arrived yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock at the Grant Road railway station by a special train. He was accompanied by his Rance and members of his household, together with a large number of armed followers. At the railway station His Highness was received by Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, the Head Moonshi of the Secretariat. A guard of honour, composed of fifty rank and file of H. M.'s 21st Regiment Marine Battalion, with band and colours, was in attendance, and presented arms as His Highness passed from the railway station, and the band played an appropriate tune. The Raja has taken up his temporary residence at Walkeshwar, in one of Mr. Jivraz Balloo's bungalows, to which he was accompanied by Mr. P. Ryan and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, escorted by two police sowars. The Rance was conveyed to the same residence in her own estate palkee, which was silver mounted throughout, and covered all over with a white cloth.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of His Highness.

TRADE WITH LADAKH.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

ADVICES from Ladakh state that the backwardness of the season is having a bad effect on the crops of many parts of this province. In Taukse and other districts lying about 12,000 feet in altitude, the autumn has already set in, and the crops have had to be reaped, although still unripe. The loss caused by cutting the grain in an unripe state is estimated [illegible] districts, a certain amount of loss will also be sustained from this cause; but in districts below an altitude of 10,500 feet, the grain is already off the ground, and is estimated to be about an average crop. The night frosts began at Leh (11,500 feet) on the 14th September, and no further ripening can be expected.

A demand having sprung up in the Punjab for borax, considerable quantities are being taken down by the Punjabi carriers of the Kuin road. Borax is obtained in large quantities in Rukehu, and is a monopoly of the Kashmir Government. Hitherto there has been but little sale for it, but this year some 3,000 maunds (pukka) of cleaned and 1,000 maunds uncleaned are being sent to Amritsar by the Kuin road. The price received by the Maharaja's Government for cleaned borax is Rs. 6-6-6 a maund, and for uncleaned 8 annas a maund. A demand has also arisen for Nulra soda, likewise a State monopoly, for which hitherto there has scarcely been any sale. Up to the present date some Rs. 2,400 worth of soda have been sold, and considerable quantities are being collected in Nulra in anticipation of a further demand.

It is now definitely settled that no agent (Lapchak) is to go to Lassa this year on the part of the Maharaja's Government.

The nephew of the late Khan of Khotan (Hubibullah), named Mahomed Sadik, arrived at Ladakh on the 23rd September on his way to Mecca.

A man started on 27th September with 165 yaks for the Yaksakal of the Wakhis, who are settled on the north slope of the Kuenlun near Kilian. The animals were bought chiefly in Gartok and Rudak, and are required for transporting the loads of traders and Hajis over the Kilian pass. This transaction is noticeable as an indication of the renewal of trade with Turkistan.

Statement of traffic from 16th to 30th September, 1880.

	Loads of				
I.—IMPORTS.	Horses.	Bullocks.	Asses.	Sheep.	Coolies.
1 From India.					
(a) *viâ* Kulu	42				
(b) „ Kashmir	26				
2 „ Kashmir territory	192	102	226	30	6
3 „ Chinese			58		
4 „ Yarkand	69		3		
II.—EXPORTS.					
To India.					
(a) *viâ* Kulu	80		41	5,257	
(b) „ Kashmir	77				
2 „ Kashmir territory	13	3	32		
3 „ Chinese	3				
4 „ Yarkand	1				

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chinsura (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Geelong (s), to China; Maharaja (s), Coast and Calcutta.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m. :—

March	Petersdorf ... Strauss.
Overture	Dichter und Bauer ... Suppé.
The Anchor's Weigh'd	... Brahan.
Waltz	Harmonische Wellen ... Ziehrer.
Potpourri	English ... Leitpold.
Quadrille	Boccaccio ... Strauss.
Love's Request	... Reichardt.
Waltz	Mahableshwur ... Inzoli.
Cavatina	A Deux Foscari ... Verdi.
Galop	Valentine ... Relle.

GOA CENSUS.—Preparations are being made to take a general census of the population at Goa on the 31st December next.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.—A horse belonging to Mr. Cumnoo Sulliman, while being driven to Government House, Parel, on Thursday last, fell near the entrance gate, and died soon afterwards.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Abdool Rahim Edoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of money belonging to his master, Hajee Burojee Ashas, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

NEW CURRENCY AT GOA.—Owing to the inability of the Bombay Mint to produce before the 1st of November next a sufficient amount of the new coins to meet the exigency of the service, the introduction of the new currency at Goa has been postponed until further notice.

ARRIVAL.—The Thakore Saheb Surasinjee of [illegible] and has taken up his residence at a bungalow on the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. He was accompanied by thirty armed followers. His Highness is on a pilgrimage to Nassick.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—The Lisbon Government have introduced the liberal principles by which the proprietory rights of land of the agricultural associations are managed in Portugal into the village communities of Portuguese India, to secure them a good credit and a better system of administration.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL AT GOA.—A telegram to the Portuguese Consul in Bombay announces the arrival at Aden of Dr. Thomas d' Almeida, coadjutor to the archbishop of Goa, who is expected to arrive here by the next mail. The authorities at Goa have been instructed to pay him the military honours due to his rank on his arrival there.

THEFT AT MAHIM.—Babajee Narrayan, residing at Hussaly Road, Mahim, has reported to the police that during the night of the 28th instant some person entered his house while his family were asleep, and abstracted from the person of his daughter a gold neck-ornament called *puthlee*, valued at Rs. 37. Enquiries are being made regarding the matter.

RAINFALL IN GUZERAT.—A return from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, shows that up to the 25th instant 37·79 inches of rain fell at Baroda, 28·84 inches at Ahmedabad, 27·20 inches at Veerumgaum, and 30·46 inches at Wadhwan. In the previous week it was registered thus :—Pali, 36·33 inches; Baroda, 36·61; Mehmodabad, 42·64; Ahmedabad, 28·49; Veeramgaum, 26·55, Kharagora, 25·4; Wadhwan, 29·85.

PROPOSED RACQUET-COURT AT THE GYMKHANA.—A special general meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held on Monday, the 8th of November, to consider the following proposition, that the committee be empowered to issue debentures at 7 per cent. to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of building a racquet-court on the site lately granted by Government, and that in the event of the whole amount not being forthcoming, the committee, having issued debentures amounting to half the cost of the work, be empowered to enter into an arrangement with a contractor to pay him half the cost of the work on completion, and 9 per cent. on the remaining half, or on such portion of it as may from time to time remain unpaid.

NATIVE ABUSE.—The *talati* of Orpad, near Surat, has set a good example by getting his neighbour's wife fined Rs. 5 by the city magistrate for having used abusive language towards him. The use of abusive language among natives, even in public places, is a matter of frequent occurrence. The vocabulary of the most [illegible] of native women especially [illegible] the disposal of the lady fined, who, by the way, is the wife of an ex-inspector of the Educational Department, seems to have included some interesting figures of speech. That to which the *talati* took exception was *fati marè—anglice*, may thou burst and kill thyself!

THE ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

THE charge against William Murray of obtaining goods by cheating was yesterday resumed at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Mr. Payne appeared for Messrs. C. Mareks and Co.

Mr. Inspector Fernandes, of the Aden Police, who brought the prisoner from Aden, was examined by Mr. Payne, and stated: My name is Alfred Fernandes. I was in Aden on duty on Friday, the 15th October, when the steamer Thibet arrived from Bombay. I received this warrant from the magistrate there. I went on board the P. & O. steam-ship Thibet, which arrived that night after 11 o'clock. I was the first to go on board after her arrival. I found the accused on board, in his bunk. I asked the accused what his name was. He could see I was in my uniform. At first he did not answer me. I then asked him if his name was Murray. He said yes. I told him I had a warrant against him. I asked whether he had any other name that he came on board with. I asked him whether it was Fraser, and he said yes. I took him on shore with his baggage. At the station he produced some jewellery. He produced this gold watch (exhibit E). This set of Trichinopoly jewellery (exhibit B), seven pieces, this diamond scarf-pin (exhibit C), this diamond ring (exhibit D), and this gold watch-key (exhibit F). He produced them himself. I did not ask for them. I took him before the magistrate the next morning at Aden at half-past eight. There were several other articles of jewellery produced by the prisoner. The accused said to the magistrate at Aden he wished a telegram sent. He said he would pay for it.

Cross-examined by prisoner: You took jewellery at the station from a leather trunk. I do not recollect what you said to me at the station. I found jewellery in different parts of the ship. I remember this diamond ring (exhibit D). I could not swear where you took it from. After showing me the diamond ring, you pointed out to me that the diamond was loose in the ring. I put my finger on it, and found that the diamond was loose in the ring. I remember your showing me this Trichinopoly jewellery (exhibit D). You said it was delivered to you by one of Mr. Marcks's peons at the Sea Customs. You said you received no bill for it, demanding payment. I am not certain if you said there was never a bill presented to you by Mr. Marcks for payment. When I arrested you I found this watch attached to your gold chain, and this gold key also on the chain. You said the watch was your property. I believe you showed me a letter about the [illegible] jewellery. I am not certain if you said the Trichinopoly jewellery came to you at Poona from home by the registered post. You said it was an order for England. You did not vary in the statement you made to me daily about your case. I don't think you told me at the first that this diamond ring was forgotten by you to be sent back to Mr. Marcks, as the stone was loose. You told me so afterwards. You may have told me you often tried to get a ring to fit your finger. I may recollect you told me you had placed the diamond and the ring in a piece of paper with the intention of returning it to Mr. Marcks. You told me at Aden you had written another statement on account of something to do with your family. You told me it was your intention to go to Suez before going to England, and that you would probably meet your brother at Alexandria. You said you received a letter from your brother, asking you to come to Egypt. You told me you were seen by a police inspector previous to your leaving Bombay. You told me business called you away from Bombay. You produced a letter, and told me you expected to return about 10th November. You showed me a great number of letters. I remember you told me you sent a telegram to Mr. Marcks, asking him to withdraw the charge. You said your intentions were honest certainly, and you said you simply sent the telegram to avoid delay, as your business was urgent. The magistrate at Aden told me you were willing to return to Bombay and face the charge, and pay your own expenses. Framjee Grote said, if the case was so, he could see no objection. I afterwards received an order from the magistrate at Aden to call upon him about you. The magistrate told me I was to take you to Bombay under orders he received from Government.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne: The prisoner was in custody during the time he was in Aden.

Mr. Marcks, being examined by prisoner, said: You pointed out to me at Poona that I was paying higher rates for a certain class of jewellery than I ought to. I think I asked you to let me have your sample-book, and said that I would indent through you, if your purchases were cheap. You promised to send me such sample-books. I afterwards corresponded with you on the subject. There is one letter in court. I remember you did come and tell me you had a customer for your old watch. I do not remember that you said you would not bring a customer until such time as he had the money. I do not remember that I asked you to stand security for him. I remember the price I sold you this key for. I keep a book showing my selling price, and I have no doubt the price of the key is entered in it. The price you bought it at is entered in the book. I remember saying you should have your memorandum on this watch. I do not remember [illegible] you could not pay so much for the watch. [illegible] you [illegible] during the last part of the year and [illegible] give me credit. I do not remember that you said: "It is all the same. I have to pay you for the things I take; there will be a contra-account." You asked me several times to come up to your place, and look at the samples. At that time you had just commenced taking some goods from us. I do not think you asked me previously to taking the watch to see the samples. I trusted you with the balance on the exchange of the watch. You spoke as if you were doing a large amount of business. I do not always believe what people say about the business they are doing. About the time you purchased the watch, you told me you had about Rs. 60,000 lying idle. I am generally very liberal with credit. To the best of my belief, I searched for your London firm shortly after I gave the watch to you. I believe I looked in the directory of this year. I do not think I had an opportunity of seeing you, as I left for Poona two or three days afterwards. I thought you were to be trusted, so I did not instruct my manager to refuse you credit, as you had Rs. 60,000 idle. I thought it might be a new firm just established. I do not think I asked you how old the firm was in London.

Mr. Payne applied for permission to serve summonses on the remaining parties from whom prisoner had obtained goods. The application was granted.

The prisoner requested permission to consult his solicitors in company with a police officer, and also to see the manager of the Hongkong Bank about drawing his money for the purpose of repaying some debts, and paying the costs of his legal adviser, and also to get his letters from the Post Office. The court granted the requisite permission.

The case was remanded till next Friday at 2 p.m.

A LIVELY MEETING AT COORLA.

SELDOM perhaps have the shareholders of a joint-stock company in this city seemed to show a livelier interest in their property than did the shareholders of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills on Thursday last. It may be remembered that it is this company against which Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee, its late secretary, has brought a suit in the High Court to recover Rs. 60,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal. The case was heard for more than three weeks before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West; and in the course of the hearing, matters of the utmost interest to the shareholders were brought to light, which are now in the process of being digested by the learned judge at Matheran. [illegible] court reopens after the vacation, the [illegible] ship's scholarship and erudition a clear and eloquent exposition of the affairs of their company, placed in a strong light which has never perhaps been brought to bear upon them at any other period of the history of the company. It was perhaps an anticipation of the light they expect to be thrown upon their affairs that quickened the shareholders into a sense of their responsibility on Thursday last; for large numbers of them, laying aside their ordinary avocations for the day, were seen going several miles from Bombay, far away to the company's mills at Coorla—where the meeting was held—to see everything with their own eyes and hear everything with their own ears. They did not care for the services of a medium, spiritualistic or otherwise, those cunning, close-fisted, moneymaking Bhattias and Banias; but in carriages of their own, or hired carriages, or carriages belonging to friends, or by the G. I. P. Railway, they trooped up to Coorla, determined that their property should be sat upon by themselves—that they should see and judge everything for themselves. Such at least appeared at the time to be the leading and majority of those present—such certainly stated to be the object with which they were called several miles away from Bombay. Arrived at the Coorla railway station, the motley throng of shareholders came under a level crossing, past several parallel lines of chawls erected on high ground for the employés at the mills; beyond a number of shops kept for the sale of provisions and other articles; along the entire length of the mill premises, catching glimpses through the iron-barred windows of the machinery at work within the building; and were admitted into it by a door-way at the other end under a splendid clock-tower. They were led from mazes of machinery to each machinery in different departments of the mills—at every moment running the risk of an entanglement which might have cost a limb—until finally emerging into open space at the further end of the mills nearest the Coorla station. There was a huge arched gateway opening upon this space where they now found themselves, through which they could have been admitted without traversing the entire length of the mill premises; but the agents and the directors had willed that the shareholders in *propria persona* should shed the light of their countenances upon their own property, at least once in the year, by the route of conducting them through which they have had to pass. From the open space which stretched at the foot of the Coorla hill situated on its east side, the shareholders were ushered into a spacious shed which was intended as the place for the proceedings of the meeting to be held in. Some time was wasted in waiting for fresh arrivals; for, unfortunately, there appeared to be a distance unmasked among the shareholders, and each of the two contending parties expected to gain fresh accessions to the ranks of its supporters. Shortly before 2 o'clock, the proceedings commenced under the presidency of Mr. Jorabjee Framjee Panday, chairman of the board of directors and one of the agents, with a sense of decorum usually observable at similar meetings. The other directors of the company were, Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, also one of the agents; Mr. J. H. Crawley-Boevey, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, the company's solicitors; and Mr. [illegible] Oomersey. About 200 shareholders, or their proxies, were present. The agents and directors were seated behind a barrier temporarily erected by tables placed at one end of the room, on which a mass of books, papers, and documents were exhibited for the purposes of their inspection and consultation; and the shareholders sat in chairs in two parallel groups extending over the length and breadth of the room, divided from each other by the pillars supporting the roof of the shed. At the other end, just outside of the meeting, there stood a number of the mill employés and others who partook of the liveliness and excitement that prevailed all round. The reading of the notice convening the meeting was next by Mr. John Gordon, against its being called at Coorla to the prejudice of many of the shareholders, who had business of their own to attend to in Bombay. The protest was recorded; the directors' report was read; the chairman addressed to the shareholders words of advice and consolation; and the adoption of the directors' report and the approval of the accounts were proposed, when Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy threw a bomb-shell into the enemy's camp. He expressed the dissatisfaction of himself and other shareholders at the past management of the mills. Then came the tug of war. The chairman snubbed Mr. Motiram for making comments which an inspection of the company's accounts, that had been open for inspection for a week, would have shown to be superfluous. An anamendment that the report and the accounts be not adopted was proposed; the chairman ruled that it came too late; and the first resolution was declared to be carried by a majority of votes. A poll was demanded, but it was not supported by a sufficient number of shareholders and was therefore lost. The real point at issue between the parties then came to the front. It was that the agents wanted to have on the same board with them their own chosen; while the opposition fought for a contrary result. The upshot of the fight was that the agents prevailed by sheer forces of numbers and succeeded in carrying through the piano their own nominees, not without dark forebodings of a speedy renewal of hostilities on another field. Although the fight was upon the whole honorably conducted, there were not wanting skirmishes in which the laws and regulations of civilized communities were [illegible] A few roughs called their opponents "hired instruments," which called forth epithets neither polite nor parliamentary; and even beards and grey hair were sworn at. Behind Parsee Pestonjee Bomanjee Tapidas and his brother Toolsidas as directors; in the Great Eastern we have Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee, his brother Soonderdas, and Mr. Hormusjee Nowrosjee Sakhatwalla, three of the agents on the board, besides the secretary, Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee Banajee, director *ex-officio*. I can name a dozen more instances, but not wishing to take up your time, I beg to propose the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Jeevundas Abjee.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy remarked that the object of holding the meeting at Coorla was stated to be to give the shareholders an opportunity of seeing the mills; but the directors must know how much time and money had been lost to the shareholders in coming to the meeting so far away from their places of business. In his opinion, the reason given for calling the meeting there was far from satisfactory. Mr. Motiram found fault with the management of the mills, and the directors informed me that this had been done in order to give shareholders an opportunity of seeing the mills, as if shareholders could not inspect the mills on any other day during the year, or, as if, when serious questions affecting the position and management of the company were coming forward for discussion, shareholders cared to have their attention diverted by unnecessary [illegible] Whatever the real motive of the directors may have been, the holding of this meeting at Coorla has had the effect of preventing many shareholders from attending it, as many of them are anxious to attend and to take part in the proceedings, and it has been productive of the greatest possible inconvenience to others who are present, but who, like myself, have found it most difficult to come to this distance from Bombay to be present. By articles of association the directors have the power of holding the ordinary general meetings at such place as they may determine, but it could never have been contemplated that this power would be exercised in such a way as to cause inconvenience to the shareholders, and enable the directors or agents thereby to evade or prevent the sense of the general body of the proprietors on questions which might arise at such meetings affecting the interests of the company being fairly taken. I request that you will be so good as to enter this my protest on the records of the company.

The chairman said he noticed the protest of Mr. Motiram and others that the meeting should not have been held here, because it is an out-of-the-way place, and several shareholders could not attend owing to it. Mr. Motiram had given the principal reasons in the directors' report, the chief among which is that the shareholders should have the advantage of seeing for themselves the working of the mills, and judging for themselves of their property. I will enter the protest on the minutes. We can do no more than record it.

A Parsee shareholder.—Translate to us the substance of the protest. We want to know what is in it.

The chairman.—We have got no translator here. Mr. Gordon, if he liked, might have himself got a translator here.

A Parsee.—Ask the secretary of the company to translate.

The chairman.—The company has no secretary at present.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Panday.—I am sufficient to record the protest. No more can be done at present.

The reading of the directors' report commenced, when

A Parsee said.—Read aloud, we cannot hear you.

The chairman.—Come near, and you can hear.

The report was then read through. It stated among other things that the working of the mills during the first half of the year ended [illegible] their last report remarked upon the inadvisability of closing for any length of time on account of a temporary depression in trade, a large mill situate at a considerable distance from all available labour, and pointed out the disastrous results which had followed the adoption of that course. On the stoppage of the mill in January, 1879, the whole establishment, numbering 3,500 hands, was broken up and dispersed, and as most of the workpeople had been obliged to reside at Coorla owing to the distance from Bombay, they were, having once left the place and obtained work elsewhere, naturally unwilling to return. This circumstance greatly increased the difficulty of reorganizing the establishment, when the mill again opened for work in the following June, and finding it impossible to engage skilled hands, the directors were compelled to draw for their supply of labour to a large extent upon people who had never even seen the inside of a mill. During the second half of the year under report, viz., from January to June, 1880, the company had made a profit of Rs. 28,215-10-6. The agents had invited tenders for the business of hamalhage or mucadamship, and the directors believed that, by letting the business under these tenders, an annual saving of Rs. 20,000 or thereabouts would be effected. The workpeople have greatly improved inefficiency during the past year, but are still inferior to the average Bombay hands. The mill buildings are in good condition. With the view of affording the shareholders an opportunity of satisfying themselves regarding the condition of their property by personal inspection, the former board decided it advisable to hold the last annual general meeting at the mill premises at Coorla, and with the same object, and also to enable the shareholders to examine the material improvements which have been since introduced. The present board had also invited the attendance of the shareholders on this occasion at the mills. The cloth and yarn productions are equal to the average of any good Bombay mill. There has been a marked improvement in their quality during the year. The directors had further to report that the agents had arranged for a loan to the company with Mr. Girjashunker Vujesunker to the extent of rupees four lakhs, as the company may from time to time require, on the security of cotton at the mill, on cloth and yarn, loose or in bales, at the mills or in godowns in Bombay, at nine per cent. per annum, the usual mercantile rate of interest. Interest, as it falls due every 6 months, has been regularly paid on the amount of the first and second mortgages. The agents have been regularly paying their contribution of 3 annas to the cholera fund at 17 annas per cent. per mensem on the amount of the second mortgage for Rs. 3,75,000, which, as stated in the last report, they have voluntarily agreed to bear. [illegible] standing considerable opposition, the scheme raising the loan for Rs. 11,25,000 on the first and second mortgages at the high rate of 17 annas per cent. per mensem, was carried out. As otherwise, judging from results in the case of those companies which were forced into liquidations about that time, their valuable property would have been unduly sacrificed, the claims of the creditors would have been barely satisfied, and the whole of the shareholders' money would have been absolutely lost to them. By staving off the crisis, although at the cost of an unusually high rate of interest, the company is now in a position, not only to raise the amounts of the first and second mortgages at only 7½ per cent. per annum, or 10 annas per cent. per mensem (at which rate money is freely offered), but the scrip has risen with improved credit, and now commands a marketable value of Rs. 475. From the approximate statement of the result of the working of the mills for two months subsequent to the date to which the last audited balance sheet was prepared, it would appear that the company had made a profit of about Rs. 30,000 during that period. The prospects of the future are good, and the directors felt confident that with this year's rains and harvest, if the members of the board continued to co-operate cordially with the agents in their management of the mills, the board would be able to exhibit a further satisfactory result at the next meeting. The directors had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the perseverance, unwearied energy and close attention, which have been evinced as usual by Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, the mill manager, in the discharge of his arduous duties during the period under report. The particulars regarding the working of the mills during the year under report are as under :—Up to 30th June last, the total of mule and throstle yarn of various counts turned out, during 318 days that the spinning department worked, was 6,407,907 lbs. 4 oz., giving an average of 20,149 lbs. 11 oz. per day. Up to the same period, the total of cloth of various descriptions and weights turned out, during 316 days that the weaving department worked, was 890,837 pieces, weighing 3,413,304 lbs. 2 oz., giving an average of 2,838 pieces, weighing 10,801 lbs. 9 oz. per day. The quantity of mule and throstle yarn of different counts sold was 3,374,082 lbs. The quantity of cloth of various descriptions and weights sold during the same period was 3,523,833 lbs.

The chairman then said.—Gentlemen, the report just read speaks for itself, and I have to add but a few words to it. In the report the causes which hindered us from obtaining results during the first six months from July to December, 1879, have been dwelt upon at some length. You will have perceived that after resuming work after stoppage, the difficulties which we overcame in reorganizing our establishment of mill hands, were immense. With the improvement of the operatives in their knowledge of their work there has been a marked improvement in the production of our goods, as the result of the working of the mill during the latter six months testifies. The same steady improvement has continued, and the approximate statement of the working of the company during the months of July and August shows there a gain of nearly Rs. 30,000, after providing for the heavy drain for interest and other drawbacks, from which the company suffers. I have had enough of bitter experience of the disasters that have resulted to the company, from want of cordiality and co-operation in the directorate of the agents, actuated by selfish [illegible] to the public [illegible] of the company, to [illegible] the agents and directors were seated behind a barrier temporarily erected by tables placed at one end of the room, on which a mass of books, papers, and documents were exhibited for the purposes of their inspection and consultation; and the shareholders sat in chairs in two parallel groups extending over the length and breadth of the room, divided from each other by the pillars supporting the roof of the shed. At the other end, just outside of the meeting, there stood a number of the mill employés and others who partook of the liveliness and excitement that prevailed all round. The reading of the notice convening the meeting was next by Mr. John Gordon, against its being called at Coorla to the prejudice of many of the shareholders, who had business of their own to attend to in Bombay. The protest was recorded; the directors' report was read; the chairman addressed to the shareholders words of advice and consolation; and the adoption of the directors' report and the approval of the accounts were proposed, when Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy threw a bomb-shell into the enemy's camp. He expressed the dissatisfaction of himself and other shareholders at the past management of the mills. Then came the tug of war. The chairman snubbed Mr. Motiram for making comments which an inspection of the company's accounts, that had been open for inspection for a week, would have shown to be superfluous. An anamendment that the report and the accounts be not adopted was proposed; the chairman ruled that it came too late; and the first resolution was declared to be carried by a majority of votes. A poll was demanded, but it was not supported by a sufficient number of shareholders and was therefore lost. The real point at issue between the parties then came to the front. It was that the agents wanted to have on the same board with them their own chosen; while the opposition fought for a contrary result. The upshot of the fight was that the agents prevailed by sheer forces of numbers and succeeded in carrying through the piano their own nominees, not without dark forebodings of a speedy renewal of hostilities on another field. Although the fight was upon the whole honorably conducted, there were not wanting skirmishes in which the laws and regulations of civilized communities were [illegible] A few roughs called their opponents "hired instruments," which called forth epithets neither polite nor parliamentary; and even beards and grey hair were sworn at. Behind Parsee Pestonjee Bomanjee Tapidas and his brother Toolsidas as directors; in the Great Eastern we have Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee, his brother Soonderdas, and Mr. Hormusjee Nowrosjee Sakhatwalla, three of the agents on the board, besides the secretary, Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee Banajee, director *ex-officio*. I can name a dozen more instances, but not wishing to take up your time, I beg to propose the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1880.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Jeevundas Abjee.

Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhoy remarked that the object of holding the meeting at Coorla was stated to be to give the shareholders an opportunity of seeing the mills; but the directors must know how much time and money had been lost to the shareholders in coming to the meeting so far away from their places of business. In his opinion, the reason given for calling the meeting there was far from satisfactory. Mr. Motiram found fault with the management of the mills, and the directors informed me that this had been done in order to give shareholders an opportunity of seeing the mills, as if shareholders could not inspect the mills on any other day during the year, or, as if, when serious questions affecting the position and management of the company were coming forward for discussion, shareholders cared to have their attention diverted by unnecessary [illegible] Whatever the real motive of the directors may have been, the holding of this meeting at Coorla has had the effect of preventing many shareholders from attending it, as many of them are anxious to attend and to take part in the proceedings, and it has been productive of the greatest possible inconvenience to others who are present, but who, like myself, have found it most difficult to come to this distance from Bombay to be present. By articles of association the directors have the power of holding the ordinary general meetings at such place as they may determine, but it could never have been contemplated that this power would be exercised in such a way as to cause inconvenience to the shareholders, and enable the directors or agents thereby to evade or prevent the sense of the general body of the proprietors on questions which might arise at such meetings affecting the interests of the company being fairly taken. I request that you will be so good as to enter this my protest on the records of the company.

The chairman said he noticed the protest of Mr. Motiram and others that the meeting should not have been held here, because it is an out-of-the-way place, and several shareholders could not attend owing to it. Mr. Motiram had given the principal reasons in the directors' report, the chief among which is that the shareholders should have the advantage of seeing for themselves the working of the mills, and judging for themselves of their property. I will enter the protest on the minutes. We can do no more than record it.

A Parsee shareholder.—Translate to us the substance of the protest. We want to know what is in it.

The chairman.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—3, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c. on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.

F. AGOUILLON, Acting Manager.
4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

To let, Parbul House, Rs. 300. Two families could be comfortably accommodated.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS ON THE 15TH INST.

5 minutes' walk from Railway Station.

KHANDALLA.

AT the request of many of his Constituents, Mr. Hardwicke is making a Lease of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Bungalow, which WILL BE OPENED as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Mr. Hardwicke is in a position to engage good Ponies, and Tongas will be sent to meet every train.

Excursions weekly to Karli Caves. Croquet and Badminton grounds are in course of construction. All applications for accommodation must be addressed to HARDWICKE'S HOTEL, Poona.

Stabling for 20 Horses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

	per Doz.
HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	,, 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Rs. a. Qts. 26 0
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere at fils, established 1729—	
Green Seal ..... Magnums	68 0
Do ..... Quarts	30 0
Do ..... Pts.	26 0
BASS'S BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co.	Qts. 5 6
Do, do, do do	Pts. 3 6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal	Qts. 28 0
Vino Pure, White Seal	Pts. 24 0

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Oliquout's Carte Blanche ...	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry ...	40 0	,,
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	35 0	,, 38 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Laubenheimer	26 12	,,
Hochheimer	17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheim	18 8	,, 21 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	23 0	,,
Rudesheimer	26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	36 8	,,

"BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co, Brandy	1 star	Rs. 20	0 per doz. qts.
Do, do,	2 stars	24	,,
Do, do,	3 stars	28	8 ,,
Muller Frere's Brandy		19	0 ,,
Hardcastle & Co. do.		19	0 ,,
F. Dessandler & Co, " Brandy		24	0 ,,
Fenny and Rogers	3 stars Cognac	30	0 ,,

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Fiondi	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 15 0
Lea Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,,
From [illegible]	,, [illegible]	,, [illegible]
Chateau Larose	,, 24 0	,, 28 0
Chateau Beyzan	,, 20 0	,, 28 0
Chateau d'Uzan	,, 20 0	,,
Chateau des Tours	,, 20 0	,, 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co's PALE	Rs. 3	4 per doz. qts.
Do, do, ...	,, 3	4 per doz. pts.
Flower and Sons' Pale Ale	,, 5	0 per doz. qts.
Do, do, ...	,, 3	8 per doz. pts.
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24	0 Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	,, 24	0

GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.

Asparagus	Rs. 2	0 per Tin.
Leberwurst (Liver Sausages)	,, 1	4 ,,
Mettwurst (smoked Sausages)	,, 1	6 ,,
Cervelatwurst (smoked Roan Sausages) ..	,, 1	8 ,,
Gubratene Saucischen (Roast Sausages) ..	,, 1	12 ,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February, 1880.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN.

	Qts. per doz.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	,, 42 4

SHERRY.

From Messrs. REIS and Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	,, 16 8
Do, do 1876	,, 17 8
Do, do 1852	,, 30 0
Do, do 1808	,, 40 0
Montilla Sherry	,, 24 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	,, 19 0
Do, do, do 1871	,, 21 0
Muscatel, 1868	,, 19 0
Do, 1820	,, 30 0
Manzeira, 1875	,, 18 0
Do, 1871	,, 20 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS

Clos-du-Chungrenon, a light breakfast Wine ...	10 0

CLARET.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	,, 10 0
St. Estephe	,, 11 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 8
Margaux	,, 15 0
Chateau Larose	,, 25 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 36 0
,, Lafite	,, 11 0

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	,, 18 0
Chateau Yquem	,, 45 0

BITTER.

Vin d' Hardy, a beautiful liquor before dinner... ,, 27 0

BRANDY.

From Messrs. DE LAMOTHE & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Heritage stature and star	,, 21 0

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	,, 23 8
Gold	,, 29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of

WESTFALIAN HAM. per lb.
Best Select quality ..... Rs. 0 12 6

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash Remittances.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

HOCKIN'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated Germania Springs, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. Hence the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVER it will be found almost convenient and salutary (during the Hot Season) to

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from conviction in its wonderful qualities. All the ingredients are in one bottle (1/2) be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,

38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Bombay, TREACHER & Co. Limited.
CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, on account of the DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, October 18, 1880.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or contitional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co, Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
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BARRIE Co.; 10, BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCHINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

HEALTH RESTORED.

THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it, Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.

IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS

A DIRECT [illegible] OF PHOSPHORUS, QUININE, IRON and NUX VOMICA.

An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.

This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.

BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.

FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.

May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—GET the RED and BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE In bottles, of all Caemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s 13l. Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

AGENTS—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery, Madras, HARRY & Co.; Rangon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

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AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Sellari	Parus
Masjid ,,	Junction[1]	Shegaon	Akola
Byculla	Sewola	Jalgaon	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marbie	Katipurna
Parel Station	Ravet	Rocket	Moortzapoor
Dadur	Khamgaur	Nagpoor	Koorea
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Bodnaira
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Malker
Ghat Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Chandoor
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Dumergaum
Tannah	Bagnur	Chinchowli	Poolgaum
Deewa	Khundwa[4]	Kurjut[4]	Dygaum
Callian Junction[1]	Jawar	Padesdari	Wurdah[4]
Titwalla	Singaji	Bareod	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kirkulla	Boree
Shapoor	Bherringee	Tulligaum	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurda	Salalvadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoonee	Chinchwud	Jolwoor
Kussarah	Pegdhal	Kirkee	Keira
Egotpoorah	Sewnee	Poona[4][5]	Barsee Road[4]
Ghotee	Dharoo	Mailich	Wadi
Ballgaum	Khundi	Oorsolee	Unger
Bendicbee B.	Dalaria	Yeoat	Mohol
Siding	Harsee for	Khetegaum	Pachoor
Nassick Rd	Hingoli	Patas	Shohapoor[2]
Khelrwadee	Rampur	Dimdi	Hudgee
Vinhur	Bagra	Borthodi	Kurrulgaon
Lasalgaum	Semri	Decksal and	Doodmeh
Mumnar	Sohagpore[3]	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Nandgaum	Paparia (for	Kantroz	Gooloorgee
Sadoogree	Pachmarh	Poonoolwaree	Shahabad[4]
Chalisgaun	Bankeri	Warreegaum	Wadi
Kajgaum	Batul	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khaukeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Baloanee	Mulkapoor	Sedapore
Mydee	Bharat Bridge	Shegaum	Kistna
Mussawal	Saugori	Nandoora	Chincsagore
Speowlee	Narsingpore	Julthuri	Chinchgaon[4]
Jalgaum	Kurrah Rail	Shegaum	Tadchoor[4]

[1] Refreshment Rooms. [2] Junction for Lines.
[3] From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
[4] 30 minutes for Dinner. [5] 10 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Baloor	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palsoee	Pali
Street	Dunoo Road	Tuckoor	Borchavi
Marine Lines	Goojeonee	Broach	Nerad Rad
Charney Rd.	Wirgee	Dumonegaum	Hidmutee
Grant Road	Sinaun	Padel	Ahmedabad[4]
Mahalukmee	Bhetar	Mengaum	Ahmedabad[4]
Parell	Dumaun Rd.	Kurrsan	Sabarmutee
Lallur	Oodwara	Mundra	Anobil Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanand
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadreswar	Chandisur
Kurla	Dholjee	Utola	Jackwara
Gowegaum	Beelemora	Baroda	Veerungaum
Ryreulee	Unesaur	Dabol	Viramgaum
Dhoorg	Nowsaree	Wasad	Patree
Bhandee	Minolee	Nowlay	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sachee	Anand	Sabli Road
Versaw	Sisal	Bhalaj	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oamrel	Lasoor
alghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

[1] Refreshment Rooms. [2] Junction for Lines.
[3] 30 minutes for Tiffin.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. per 1 doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
31 8 36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ... (After.)	36 0 38 0
28 12 30 8	,, Rauzan ... (Dinner	30 0 32 0
25 12 27 12	,, Palmer ... (Wines	27 0 29 0
23 0 25 0	La Rose ... (Dinner	24 0 26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien ... (Wines	22 0 24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac ... (	18 0 20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ...	16 8 18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ...	14 0 16 0
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ...	16 8 18 8
13 0 15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup ...	13 8 15 8
21 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red ...	25 0 27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ...	20 0 22 0
15 8	Graves ...	16 0

	BURGUNDY.	
35 0 31 12	Chambertin, the clite of Burgundies ...	34 8 36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine ...	28 0 30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended ...	23 8 25 8
19 4 ...	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ...	20 0 ...
10 4 11 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy ...	11 8 13 8
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Montonne, superior ...	28 0 30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ...	18 8 20 8
19 4 ...	Vermouth ...	20 0 ...

	CHAMPAGNE.	
52 8 55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled ...	55 0 58 0
51 8 54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine ...	54 0 57 0
91 0 ...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of [illegible] ...	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	33 0 ...
[illegible]	[illegible] ...	[illegible]
13 0 15 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING ...	15 0 18 0
32 12 34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry ...	34 0 36 0
25 8 28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ...	26 8 30 0
10 0 15 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry...	11 0 19 0
28 4 31 12	A. ms PAUL ...	29 8 32 0

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
13 0 15 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry ...	15 0 17 0
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice ...	34 0 36 0
30 12 ...	Hock, excellent Wine ...	32 0 ...
13 0 15 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	15 0 17 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0 36 0
30 12 ...	Moselle, excellent Wine ...	32 0 ...

	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
48 8 50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior..	51 0 53 0
10 8 ...	Do. Marcobrunner ...	12 8 ...
29 8 31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow ...	31 0 33 0
24 1 26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured ...	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing ...	20 0 ...
17 4 ...	Carlowitz ...	18 0 ...
30 0 ...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine ...	31 8 ...

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I, rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior ... black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera ... ,,	30 0
28 4	Amorose, superior ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
25 4	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... black seal	26 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8
29 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	30 8
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... red seal	34 0

	PORT.	Per
1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
35 4	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle) ...	38 0 ...
26 4	28 4 Invalid's full-bodied, gold cap-sule ...	27 8 29 8
22 0	23 0 Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature ...	23 0 24 0
19 4	21 0 An Excellent wine ... red seal	21 0 22 0
23 0	... St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine ...	24 0 ...

	LIQUEURS.	
49 0	54 0 Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White ...	51 0 53 4
7 0	... Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ...	7 4 ...
6 0	... Do, Yellow ,, ...	6 4 ...
...	71 12 Benedictine ...	75 0 ...
54 4	55 0 Maraschino de Zara, best ...	53 8 57 8
47 8	Noyeau de Martinique ...	49 8 ...
37 0	Creme de Noyeau ...	38 8 ...
38 12	40 12 Very Fine Brandy, neat Copenhagen ...	38 8 42 8
20 8	Orange Bitters, best ...	21 0 ...
30 8	" Kill the Crow" Bitters ...	32 0 ...
...	27 8 Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ...	... 28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
28 0	Rine Capsule, a capital peg brandy...	28 8
28 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour ...	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ...	34 0
27 8	Black Capsule, superfine old, pale ...	29 0
...	[illegible] ...	21 0
20 8	fine old ...	21 0
22 0	GIN, London and Tom, best quality ...	23 0
27 4	FIELD'S Gin ...	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch ...	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure ...	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial ...	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ...	15 8
13 8	,, ...	14 0
11 4	,, ...	11 8
10 8	,, ...	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ... ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ... ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Ta's Rs. 1 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE ...	231 0
161 0	MEDOC ...	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla ...	38 4	113 0	216 0	421 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Born Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

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WE have FOR SALE CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

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DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Greased; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir, Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

SCOTT, & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the ry'rd, Jungle Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome high-caste Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14·3 high, a well broken charger, and perfectly steady under fire. Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome and powerful Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 15 hands, high-caste, and very showy. Rs. 1,500.

A Thoroughbred Arab Charger, 8 years old, 14·1 high, thoroughly broken and steady. Rs. 500.

A Strawberry Grey Arab 6 years old, 14 hands, a showy and good hack. Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years old, 13·3, high, up to weight, and goes in harness. Rs. 150.

A pair of Bay Arab horses, 5 years old, 14·2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A very pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 5 years old, 12·1 high, very fast, with set of English harness. Rs. 600.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15·3 high, a very showy [illegible] horse, and broken [illegible]

IN the Court of the Judicial Commissioner [illegible] Civil Suit No. 2 of 1880, District Court Akola.

Mr.